

The Lomond Press

VOL. 7 NO. 36

LOMOND, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, APR. 6, 1923

\$1.00 PER YEAR

LOCALETS

The Lomond Chautauqua guarantors are called to meet in the Municipal Office on Monday evening, April 13th, at 8 o'clock. The dates assigned for this year's Chautauqua run from July 31 to August 3.

While wheat and cream prices are holding fairly strong, the little red hen is working on reduced wages. As far as one can discern, there is no deterioration in workmanship on the part of the little red hen. Perhaps the problem should be referred to Dr. Gumbo, Ph. D., for the application of his principle in the standardization of values. The present system is hardly fair on the little red hen. Eat more eggs!

W.A. Teskey came down from Calgary on Sunday and is again in charge at the old stand. Mrs. Teskey and the children will remain in the city for a time.

The Ladies' Aid Society will meet at the home of Mrs. J. H. Williamson on Wednesday evening, April 18th, at the usual hour.

"Cap" Calkins broke away from his winter haunts at Long Beach, Cal., and returned to Lomond this week to look after his farming interests. He says he had the time of his life.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Volesky died on Monday morning, the cause of death being a serious bowel disorder. The child was six weeks old. The interment was made in the Lomond cemetery on Wednesday. The bereaved parents have the sympathies of their numerous friends and neighbors in their time of grief.

Wm. Burton has moved to an irrigated farm near Tilley.

Harley Wilcox and Carl Mix have quit this dry country and have gone to Illinois.

If a dry April means a wet summer we should all buy rubber boots and threshing mach-

ines. When the Alberta spring sun begins to shine, man forgets the pessimism of the past and see before him only the bright prospects possible in the future. Seeding operations are away to a good start with the prospects ahead for a couple of weeks of open weather.

Mrs. Frank Johnson of Brant is visiting at the home of her brother, A. Volesky.

Thos. Chapman and family are moving from town back to the country.

"Pat" Connolly is the happy father of a new son and to celebrate the event has quit the farm and gone to Shelby, Mont., to manage a restaurant in that busy oil town.

Otis Dortch, the Vulcan murderer, was hanged at the Vulcan jail on Wednesday morning.

The Piccariellos were refused a new trial by the supreme court of Canada.

CARD OF THANKS.—We wish to express our sincere thanks to our neighbors and friends for the kindness and sympathy shown us in the illness and death of our infant son, and also to express appreciation for the beautiful flowers.—Mr. and Mrs. Anton Volesky.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mr. Angus McAllister desires to publicly thank the many friends and neighbors who so freely tendered their services at the recent death of his brother.

ESTRAY.—1 brown horse, about 1450 lbs., small star on forehead, branded on left shoulder—J. W. Bell, Eyremere.

FOR SALE.—Marquis Seed Wheat, cleaned ready for the drill, at market price.—Leavell Bros., Majorville.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Bred-to-lay White Wyandottes pen No. 1 selected 214-egg strain, \$2.00 per setting delivered, or \$1.50 at the farm; pen No. 2 for \$1.00 delivered, or 75c. at the farm.—S. Galbraith, Armada.

Here and There

Vancouver as a grain port has gone over the top and is assured of achieving the 15,000,000 bushel objective set for the 1922-1923 crop year, according to statistics issued at the Vancouver Merchants Exchange.

A Canadian Pacific Railway train, over half a mile long, left Oshawa for New York recently. The train was composed of 52 flat cars, each carrying from four to six automobiles, and was the first solid train to leave Oshawa for New York.

Making the heaviest loading since the big crop year of 1915, grain loaded on the western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway from September 1st, 1922, to March 7th, 1923, inclusive, totalled 118,565 cars. This is 16,000 more cars than were loaded during the corresponding season of last year.

While in mid Pacific, the wireless operator of the Canadian Pacific Steamship "Empress of Russia" was in touch with the Leaffield wireless station in England, and received a number of news items. "The other waves were evidently carried across the North Pole, as we were on the other side of the world," said Captain A. J. Hosken, commander of the liner.

An Owen Sound deputation which recently interviewed Canadian Pacific Railway officials in Toronto, urged the building of a line from Owen Sound, through Meaford and on to Collingwood and then on to a point on the Sudbury line near Coldwater. The officials are reported to have been interested by the suggestions made by the delegation.

Captain A. J. Hosken, R.N.R., of the Canadian Pacific Steamer "Empress of Russia," has been awarded the Medaille d'Honneur de Sauvetage de premiere classe by the French Government, for the part taken by him as commander of the liner "Monteagle" in saving the crew of the French steamer "Hsin Tien," off the China coast.

There is a gold rush on to Rouyn township, in northern Quebec, to Labrador and now to the Soo district. In fact, the whole northern district has immense areas of rock bearing more or less gold, and the question is whether the quantity is large enough to make a real mine. Gold mining will be one of Canada's greatest industries twenty-five years from now.—"Mail & Empire."

Still another case of children travelling alone. Elmer Lann, five years old, and Roland Callwell, seven

years old, both living on St. Louis street, Montreal, were missed by their parents who did not hear of them after their disappearance until notified by Canadian Pacific Railway officials that the children were in Quebec city, to which place they had begged a ride.

The initial shipment of cattle since the Embargo removal was recently inspected by the Hon. W. P. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, in the C. P. R. stock yards, Montreal. They were stall-fed Ontario cattle from along the Canadian Pacific west of Toronto, with the exception of one car load of Western cattle, the latter being in the best condition despite the fact that they had had a 28 hours run from North Bay. The minister expressed the opinion that the cattle being shipped were of the first quality.

It has remained for the Canadian Pacific experimental farm at Strathmore to demonstrate beyond the possible shadow of doubt that the inexpensive trench silo system of providing winter fodder for cattle is, under favorable conditions, quite equal to the costly structures which have in the past been utilized and that the silage is in every sense excellent. This was proved to the satisfaction of a large number of

To: JOHN FAGGETTER

FORMERLY OF TRAVERS, IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, FARMER.

TAKE NOTICE that an action No. 20770 has been commenced in the Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Judicial District of Calgary, by THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to recover the sum of \$4751.89 with interest at the rate of 9% per annum from the 1st day of January, A. D. 1923, under a mortgage made by you covering the South Half of Section Fourteen (14) and the East Half of Section Twenty-eight (28) both in Township Fifteen (15) Range Twenty (20) West of the 4th Meridian in the Province of Alberta; and for sale of the said lands or foreclosure of the said mortgage.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that you may deliver on or before the 1st day of May, 1923, (a) a Statement of Defence or (b) a Demand that Notice of any Application in the Action be given you; and in default of your so doing the Plaintiff may obtain judgement and final order for foreclosure or such other relief as it may be entitled to, all without further notice to you.

Dated at the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta this 21st day of March, A. D. 1923.

APPROVED—

(Sgd) L. F. CLARRY, M. C.

(Sgd) A. G. A. CLOWES,
Clerk in Chambers.

Financial Information



AS an institution with first hand knowledge of financial markets at home and abroad, and with Managers of broad experience and unbiased judgement, this Bank is in a position to render invaluable information on investment and other money matters to patrons.

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Travers Branch, - - J. H. Olver, Manager.

The Lomond Press

LOMOND ALBERTA

Published Every Friday.
Advertising Rates on Application.

RAE L. KING, PROP

LOMOND ALBERTA, APRIL 6, 1923

The best time to destroy weeds is within two or three days after the first pair of leaves has formed on the seedling plant, says the Dominion Seed Commissioner in his bulletin on "Weeds and Weed Seeds." In friable soils the "Weeder" is a useful implement for the purpose. The "tilling" harrow is also satisfactory for comparatively loose soils and is preferred as a weed destroyer on firm or clayey land. Weeds are irregular in time of germination; consequently it is necessary to apply weeder or harrow frequently throughout the growing season.

Potatoes, or fields of corn and cereal grains when sown with a drill, may advantageously be cultivated with such implements once or twice before the crop distinctly shows above the ground, and again, with corn and ordinary grain crops, when the plants are two to six inches high. Even relatively heavy harrows ordinarily in use will do little damage to the potatoes, corn or grain plants if the land is not wet, while the loosening of the surface soil benefited the crops in addition to the destruction of the weeds.

For perennial weeds, or seedlings that have become well rooted, a cultivator having diamond-shaped or other relatively broad shares is needed for hoed crops. The disc is a favored implement for destroying weeds in a summerfallow or preparing seed bed. When, however, it is desired to unearth and remove the rootstocks of perennial weeds, such as couch grass, a narrow toothed cultivator that will cut the rootstocks, the small cuttings of which may be exceeding persistent in growth.

Mr. Andrew Hicks, the chief whip of the U.F.O. government, is not only noted for his famous feet, but he is an expert buyer and judge of horses and cattle.

One day when Mr. Hicks was buying a horse at a private sale and was trying to come to a satisfactory selling price for the horse he tried to purchase, a very humorous thing happened.

Mr. Hicks asked the owner what price he wished for the horse and he replied, "\$100.00."

Mr. Hicks who is a little deaf in the right ear, asked the owner to come around to the left side where he could hear him better. When the owner reached the other side the government whip again asked what the purchase price would be. The owner, who evidently thought that Mr. Hicks had not heard the first price asked \$152.00. "Oh," said Mr. Hicks humorously, "you come around to the \$100 side."

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About 1500 miles of telephone extension and construction work will be undertaken during the coming season, according to Hon. V. W. Smith, minister of railways and telephones. There is sufficient material now on hand for this work, and now there is an amount of nearly \$800,000 dollars remaining from last year's appropriation with which to carry out the work. Hence it will be unnecessary for the Legislature to vote any new money for this particular work.

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Phone in your news!

For Hardware, Harness, Dishes,
Furniture, Paints, Etc.,

go to

L. H. Phillips

LOMOND

ALBERTA

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The Grain Growers Guide.
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Sweet Oranges, 3 dozen for \$1.00

GOLD STANDARD solid pack canned Tomatoes,
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A Fresh Supply of Smoked Hams, Bacons and
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BUTTER 35c., EGGS 18c.---subject to market fluctuations.

Elliott, Argue & Co.

Sidelights on Canadian History

Contributed by Rev. F. Forster.

THE WAR OF 1812

In considering the war of 1812 one finds the same monotonous round of foolishness leading up to it that characterizes most of the wars of history. A reason is seldom looked for when rivals want a war—an excuse is sufficient.

It is amazing in this year 1923 A. D. how many people, conversing about international relationships, will, without much thought, say "Pop it to 'em, I say," when a nation's adverse action is brought to light.

Suppose you "pop it to" any nation in these days of powerful death-dealing fighting machinery, you but begin again the diabolical round that lasted from 1914 to 1918. There is no need for it. There is enough good sense in the world to stop wars, but apparently it is not in the right place. Any sincere thinking person must hesitate to counsel or advocate war today.

A statement I recently picked up, to my mind, covers the whole case of war. "It is the ignorance of the mass that makes war possible; it is the mass of ignorance that makes peace impossible." This was pre-eminently true of the war between Britain and the United States.

"THE LAND TITLES ACT"

In the matter of "Land Titles Act" and Amending Acts and in the matter of that certain Mortgage No. 5990CA made by John C. Devereaux to Netherlands Investment Company of Canada, Limited, covering the N.W. 1/4 of Section 6-13-18 W. 4th M.

ADVERTISEMENT MORTGAGE SALE OF FARM PROPERTY

PURSUANT to the directions of the Registrar and by virtue of the Powers of Sale provided by "The Land Titles Act," under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction at the Post Office in the Village of Lomond in the Province of Alberta, on Saturday, the 5th day of May, 1923, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely:—The North West Quarter of Section Six (6), in Township Thirteen (13), Range Eighteen (18), West of the Fourth Meridian, as described in Certificate of Title 18-A-2, excepting and reserving such exceptions and reservations as are expressed in the existing Certificate of Title, or may be implied in connection therewith.

Terms of sale to be 25 per cent. cash at the time of the sale and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to vendor's solicitors. The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserved bid and free from all encumbrances, save taxes for the current year.

The vendor is informed that the above property is situated about 8 1/2 miles from the Village of Enoch and that it consists of approximately 100 acres, all of which has been cultivated. The improvements in addition to breaking consist of 1 1/2 miles of fencing.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Macleod, Robertson, Smith & Co., Barristers &c., Canada Life Building, Calgary, Alberta. Refer to File Number 27250-WGE.

DATED at Calgary in the Province of Alberta this 26th day of March, A. D. 1923.

MACLEOD, ROBERTSON, SMITH & CO., Vendor's Solicitors.

Approved:—
W. FORBES, Registrar.

ed States.

In keeping with the spirit of the times, whenever a dispute arose the outcry at once was made "Settle it by war!" And unfortunately we have not learnt yet that nothing is ever permanently settled that way. It is actions in peace that finally win, and not actions in war.

There were rights on both sides of the conflict and the war of 1812 was one of those peculiar cases where two rights make a wrong—they ended in war.

The British had set up a blockade against neutral shipping serving Europe, as part of her war with Napoleon, and, although Napoleon also blockaded by his Berlin Decree, the British were more effective and so came more under the resentment of the United States. In addition Britain claimed right of search on American ships, looking for naval reservists, and this became a cause leading up to war.

In this search on one occasion a fighting vessel was attacked and suffered a loss of twenty-one men in the fight.

United States claimed right of free trade and sailors' rights against this blockade and search. Jefferson responded to the blockade by an Embargo Act, forbidding the departure of vessels from United States' ports. This, however, could never be enforced, as smuggling defeated its aim to a large extent.

Probably one of the chief causes of the war was the desire to conquer Canada.

Henry Clay said: "I would take the whole continent from them and ask no favors. God has given us the power and the means. We can take Canada without soldiers."

Jefferson said: "It's a mere matter of marching."

But Canada was not so ready to transfer as they supposed.

A writer estimates that counting every man on sea and land engaged in the war there were 700,000. These were very unevenly divided. The Americans had about 575,000, the British about 125,000. "The Americans had four times as many men. The British had more than four times as much discipline."

The population at this time was, United States eight millions, Britain eighteen million, and Canada five hundred thousand. Nearly all the Indians either sided with the British or remained neutral.

The British navy was busily engaged in the fight with France so that the American navy was able to accomplish much both in raiding shipping and in skirmishes. The control of the seas, however, reverted to Britain when she was able to completely blockade the American coast at the end of the war.

The first battle array was of six hundred British against twenty-five hundred Americans on the line of the Detroit. The Americans were in charge of Hull, an incompetent man and a waverer, and he therefore took no advantage of the opportunity.

Meanwhile Brock had assumed the British command and in his able and effective way produced action at once. In the West Captain Roberts at St. Joseph's Island was ordered to attack Mackinaw. On the day following that on which the order was received he started and at three o'clock the next morning had covered the intervening 50 miles and stood with his men outside Mackinaw. The American commandant who had only fifty-seven men surrendered without firing a shot.

Fort Dearborn (Chicago) suffered a worse fate. Hull had ordered Heald with his sixty-six men to evacuate the fort and join headquarters. Indians occupied the fort and got hold of liquor supplies from the cellars and before Heald's men had got a mile killed half of them.

There doesn't seem to be a safe place for booze, either in history or anywhere else.

Meanwhile Brock with about 700 whites and 600 Indians under Tecumseh crossed the St. Clair river and met Hull's forces. Before an assault could be made the latter with his army of 2500 surrendered, and the town of Detroit and the territory of Michigan came into the hands of the British.

This success might have been followed up had not Sir George Prevost, the weak-kneed Governor General, arranged an armistice, which gave the American forces time to re-organize.

There was a great likeness between Brock and Tecumseh. Both were tall and commanding. Both were intellectually strong and physically powerful. Both were keen, aggressive and capable. Had they lived to the end of the war New York would have been in British hands. Brock was always leading in the thick of the fight and it was to his heroism that he owed his death.

The small British detachments at Fort George and Queenstown had been hard pressed by the invading armies. Brock took charge of Queenstown Heights with a ridiculously small force in an endeavor to hold out till Sheaffe came with reinforcements. In this attempt at one turn in the fighting we find Brock leading one hundred of his men right into the centre of three hundred Americans for the possession of the Heights. The skirmish finished without him, for a ball struck him and ended his career.

He would probably have re-echoed the sentiments of McAuley:

"And how can man die better

Than facing fearful odds,

For the ashes of his fathers

And the temples of his gods."

One calls Brock "the undoubted saviour of British Canada."

Sheaffe meantime arrived on the scene of action and with his 800 men put to rout at the point of the bayonet the occupants of Queenstown Heights. The survivors, numbering about 900, surrendered to him and the victory was won.

It is impossible to review all the military activities of these days, or even all the important ones, in a short space.

Eleven armies of invasion attacked Canada in two years, but her 500,000 people were made of stern stuff and she came out of the wars still holding her own.

An indication of the unity of the British, the French and the Indians in this fighting is found in the statement that the Indians did all the real fighting in the battle at the Beaver Dams, and the French Canadian fought practically alone at Chateaugay.

The story of Laura Secord, how she left her work of milking the cows and, without a sign or sound stole away, walking and running twenty miles through a snake-infested swamp to give warning of a surprise attack she had overheard some Americans talking about is but typical of the staunch loyalty and undaunted courage of the Canadians of that day.

The victory of the British at Lundy's Lane in 1814 brought to light another great leader in the person of Sir Gordon Drummond. Dashing up to the

scene of action he discovered a British detachment of one thousand under Pearson retreating from superior numbers of American troops. His own detachment of 800 were a mile away and still marching. With all haste he ordered the retirement of Pearson's thousand and the substitution of his own eight hundred. The tide of battle was turned and with it the 18000 British gained a complete victory over the 4000 Americans.

After the naval blockade had become effective Governor General Prevost, in full command of British forces, had the supreme opportunity of the war at Plattsburg. The British had the upper hand everywhere but at Lake Erie, and it remained for Prevost to clinch former gains and win out. He had 7000 trained British troops that had been sent out after the struggle with Napoleon had ended, and as these were experienced men the opportunity was great. The American army at Plattsburg under Macomb consisted of only half that number.

A small British fleet lay in Lake Champlain and the plan was for them to attack the superior American fleet in the bay off Plattsburg while Prevost attacked on land. This might have been successful had Prevost fought and placed his guns where they could reach the opposing navy and drive it from its safe position, but he did nothing. After watching Downie, the naval commander, fight gallantly against tremendous odds, not raising a finger to help, Prevost withdrew his troops without either reason or the least semblance of an excuse, and left Macomb in complete possession without a shot being fired.

Nothing like it belongs to British history.

Prevost was a Swiss who had had a good military record before his appointment to Canada, but he was guilty either of gross incapability or, in the absence of that, of treason.

Meanwhile the uselessness of the whole affair had been seen from both sides and on Christmas Eve, 1814, the Treaty of Ghent was signed and peace established.

About the only thing that was gained by the whole conflict was that there was a greater solidarity and a more distinct and united national feeling on either side of the international boundary. Three years of war seems to be an enormous price to pay for this.



VULCAN ENCAMPMENT L.O.O.F.

Meets the second and fourth Mondays in each month. Visiting patriarchs always welcomed.

E. B. McCULLOUGH, C. P.
GORDON HANNA, F.S.

H.E. Elves

AUCTIONEER

Notary Public and Commissioner

Lomond - Alta.

NOTES

If there is one thing more than another that Western farmers should guard against it is the susceptibility of infection from "advice." Every few days there comes out a freak financial panacea, a sunflower, a sweet clover, a rosen rye or a special hen culture freak or a some new cultivation method. A dangerous truth lies in the fact that most of these things function perfectly all right in their own "home pasture." For instance, the successful Ontario dairy farmer advises we unfortunate arid farmers to keep more and better cows. Such advice must be tempered by our lack of summer shade and green pasture, by a general shortage of drinking water and a difference in marketing conditions. It is not always wise to swallow "hook, sinker and line" every new idea that is cast our way just because there is a dollar sign tacked onto the man that casts it. A proper appreciation of local limitations and a proper understanding of local conditions could readily permit one to absorb the new principles that are applicable to the individual circumstances, and at the same time eliminate the improbable and impossible.

The toll of death during the last month has taken many big men throughout the country, men of large affairs who carried great responsibilities. Men who gave many hours of overtime to the accomplishing of what they considered great

L. H. STACK, L. L. B.
BARRISTER - SOLICITOR
NOTARY
Bank of Hamilton Chambers
VULCAN - ALBERTA

HERBERT J. MABER
SOLICITOR AND
BARRISTER
VULCAN - ALBERTA

PRIMROSE REBEKAH LODGE No. 61
LOMOND, ALBERTA

Meets on the first and third Tuesdays in each month. Visiting members welcomed.

N.G., Mrs. Alice Erskine.
V.G., Mrs. Dolly Benson.
R.S., Mrs. Helen Williamson, P.N.G.
F.S., Mrs. Hattie Manning, P.N.G.
Treas., Mrs. Vera Munro.
D.D.P., Mrs. Jennie Teskey.

Horse Hair Hides and Furs

I will pay the highest market prices for the above. Bring in your stuff.

JOHN HOLO

things the amassing of riches, the accumulation of power.

What did these men gain? Nothing seemed good to them when they looked through the portals of eternity, opened for them many years to soon.

What did they lose? They lost some of the happiness that comes to the day laborer when his day's work is done, forgets it in the kiss of his wife and the loving pressure of his child's arms about him. They lost much of the glory of sunset, the sweet scent of the flowers, the glint of the moon on placid water, the solace and help of good books, the inspiration of poetry, pictures and music.

They lost health and capacity for enjoyment. They lost years of their lives. And when they were gone the world moved on in its wonted way and their business continued as though they had never been.

Not all men who go to early graves by the way of the pace that kills have pursued a will-o'-the-wisp along the primrose path. There are just as certain ways of burning the candle at both ends as are found in the delirium of drink, the excitement of gambling or destroying spell of the woman vampire.

The constant strain of sticking to the desk and burning of mid-night oil over a ledger

of figures; the driving of men under you, and the juggling of notes and securities will break in time the strongest man.

There may be a wide difference between the dissipated profligate and the man who gives himself wholly to the pursuit of wealth, fame or power. But both go the that kills. —Ex.

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Phone in your news!

HAY FOR SALE.—The Municipal District of Clifton has a quantity of good 1921 upland hay for sale at \$10 per ton. At Travers apply to E.K. Jinserdahl for delivery, and at Lomond apply at the municipal office to A. Walker, secretary-treasurer.

Cariboo and Caribou



1. Casting on Quesnel Lake; 2. A fair morning's catch; 3. Cleaning the gun for the hunt.

WHAT is one of the finest big game and fishing sections of North America and one of the last great stands for big game, lies within easy reach of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Cariboo district of British Columbia. Here, as nowhere else on the continent, are found in abundance the bear, grizzly, brown and black; the moose and caribou, and the wary mountain goat and sheep. The cougar is often seen and heard and the smaller fur bearing animals make a trappers paradise of this vast virgin territory. As will be seen from the picture above, the fishing is superlatively good; it is the fishing country of the west.

"Who is the man with soul so dead and bent on irksome chores, who hath not sometime to him said, 'I'll seek the Great Outdoors'?" Each year an increasing number of hunters and fishermen are absorbed by the district, but so vast and extensive is it, that there are yet parts of it that have never been visited by the hunter, and streams that have never had a line thrown over them. To reach the Cariboo district one usually leaves the railway at Ashcroft from

which place, arrangements having previously been made, one starts out by automobile over the famous Cariboo road to Quesnel Lake, Harpers Camp, Horseshoe Lake or one of the numerous camping sites. The road, which winds among the foothills for hundreds of miles, climbs to an elevation of 5,000 feet and drops gradually to below the 2,300 foot level by the lakes, was made famous by the horde of gold seekers who passed over it in the days of '49. The old road houses built in those days are still there, and while many of them are used as headquarters for the large ranches in the district they afford simple but comfortable accommodation on the trip.

From the camps one can just paddle along the still, black green bordered streams and lakes over which the snow capped ranges tower or one can sit at ease by the camp fire and watch the sun sink behind the hills set ablaze with its glory, listening the while to the soft rustle of the wind in the tree tops and the gentle splashing of the water on the rocks. If one is of a more aggressive nature one can, accompanied by a

careful and well tried guide, strike through the wilderness in search of its natural denizens, or, armed with rod, fly and other bait, angle to the hearts content. One may spend weeks, making short trips by boat, canoe, or saddle horse, fishing in the lakes and streams near by, and getting back to camp each night, or travel with the necessities for bivouac and commune with the wilds for days or weeks at a time.

The Cariboo hunting and fishing grounds are located in the Great Interior Plateau, lying between the Rockies and the Cascades, east of the Fraser River. Ashcroft, the jumping off place, is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific 203 miles east of Vancouver. Equipment for trips can be purchased there or at one of the various hunting centres in the district close by. Guide and outfitting companies cater to every necessity and the "Cariboo" and other lodges adequately care for the wants of the business or professional man who does not care for an extended hunting or fishing trip but desires to get away from something or everything for a while.